

RUNAWAY GIRL EXPERT JUMPER

Ruth Mallory, Stage Struck, Dives From Third-Story Window

CORNERED, SHE JUMPS AGAIN

Detectives Finally Arrest Her on Roof in Pine Street and Lock Her Up After Wounds Are Dressed—Escaped After Father Fetched Her Home.

After a perilous jump from a third-story window in the Associated Charities Building, at Fourteenth and Franklin Streets, where she was being detained for her father, W. O. Mallory, of 503 East Leigh Street, Ruth Mallory, the runaway girl who was captured Saturday morning in Rocky Mount, N. C., tried again to elude the officers by jumping out of a second-story window onto a shed in front of the home of Mrs. Bottoms, of 322 South Pine Street, but was at length captured by Detective Sergeant Wiley and Acting Detective Duffy.

The girl was immediately placed under arrest on a warrant charging her with being incorrigible and was taken to the First Police Station by street car and locked up for the night in one of the cells especially reserved for such cases. She was intractable to the last and seemed determined to effect her escape by any means, so that she may gratify her ambition in history. She will be tried in the Police Court this morning, and her father has been summoned to appear against her.

Made Darling Escape.
Ruth was brought back to Richmond by her father from Rocky Mount, arriving here at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and was immediately taken to the Associated Charities Building, where she was kept in a room, spending a large part of her time with Mrs. Maartens, who is acting as manager in the absence of Secretary James Buchanan, and her husband, who is Dr. Channan's assistant. In the afternoon she went to her room with two girl companions, who had been brought here for detention because of alleged misbehavior at the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls, at Bon Air. A few minutes before 5 o'clock she suddenly announced to her companions, "I'm going." Snatching her action to her window, she opened the window and jumped a story and a half onto the gymnasium roof. From the roof she climbed on top of the wall that runs around it, and jumped to the ground. She was soon lost sight of by her startled companions.

Five minutes later they notified Mrs. Maartens, who was downstairs in the kitchen. She went upstairs to the telephone and notified the police, and Detective Wiley and Detective Duffy, who were detailed to find her again. They ordered all depots to be watched and arranged for the girl's apprehension should she be seen anywhere. She was then arranged for street car riding to South Richmond to be closely watched.

Found at Mrs. Bottoms.
After returning to Richmond from South Richmond, the two officers went to the home of Mrs. Bottoms and asked her if she had seen the runaway girl. Mrs. Bottoms declared that she had not seen her and knew nothing of her whereabouts. She was not satisfied, and Detective Wiley decided to search the house. He took the lower floor and the back, and Detective Duffy went upstairs to search. Hardly had the latter reached the second floor, when he heard the sound of running feet scrambling for a back window. He knew at once that it was his quarry, and that she was trying to escape. She jumped out of the window, and he followed her to a shed in the rear, and he not to be outdone by a girl, followed. Because she could reach the edge of the roof to drop to the ground, he caught her. Duffy handed her up to Wiley, who took her through the window, and the two officers went to the house, where they were waiting. But she hadn't lost her nerve, and would have jumped again if it were not for the fact that she was surrounded.

Still Denies It.
When confronted with the fugitive girl, who she had declared, was not in her house, Mrs. Bottoms still insisted that she didn't know that the girl had come in, and said that she must have slipped in while she was at church. The girl was caught in the act of jumping out of a window, and she was taken to the First Police Station, where she was locked up. She was not yet sixteen years old, though well grown for her age, she could be counted by her father in any State, and to save her formally of extradition, he went for her himself. Manager Gates accompanied parent and daughter back to Richmond.

To Appear Under Bond.
In speaking to the manager, Manager Gates told two friends yesterday afternoon that the girl was to appear under bond.

INSOLVENT BANK TOOK DEPOSITS

Kept On Receiving Money After Warning by Barksdale.

FUND HAS SINCE BEEN REMOVED

All Cash Accepted by True Reformers After October 20 Placed Elsewhere on Advice of Counsel—Officials Silent on Question of Prosecution.

Facts brought out yesterday regarding the failure of the Savings Bank of True Reformers, and admitted by the bank officials themselves, show that notwithstanding they were supposed to know officially on Thursday, October 20, that the institution was in an insolvent condition, they continued to receive deposits up to and including Tuesday, October 25.

The penalty for receiving deposits, knowing a bank to be insolvent, which is an offense classed as embezzlement, is a fine of \$10,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both, in the discretion of the jury, for each offense. However, whether or not the bank officials are liable to prosecution, there seems to be no way, under the construction of the banking law by the State Corporation Commission, in which the necessary evidence can be brought to the attention of the attorney for the Commonwealth.

Kept on Taking Money.
According to the explanation made by the bank's officers, they were informed on Friday, October 20, by State Bank Examiner C. C. Barksdale, that in his opinion their institution was insolvent. They continued to receive deposits as before, until the afternoon of Tuesday, October 25, when an official notice was served on them by Bailiff Sam W. Bigler, of the State Corporation Commission. Since that time they have taken no deposits.

Following the appointment of W. A. Moncreur as receiver, counsel for the bank advised the officers to set apart all deposits received since the official notice was served by Mr. Barksdale, and to place the money in another bank, which was done. The status of this money makes a most interesting problem, and the courts will no doubt be called upon to rule as to whether or not it should be returned to the depositors or be added to the other assets of the bank for general division among the creditors.

Penalty Provided.
Furthermore, the action taken in this respect by the bank's officers, under the advice of counsel, is taken in some quarters as a tacit admission that the law has been violated. Section 1171 of the Code provides that any officer or employee of any bank who shall take and receive money from any depositor with the actual knowledge that the said bank is at the time insolvent, shall be guilty of embezzlement and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not less than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Notice Required.
The point as to whether or not the officers knew that the bank was insolvent is the one on which such a case would hinge. Those familiar with the law say there is nothing in the bank's contention that Mr. Barksdale did not serve an official notice. As a matter of fact, the bank's officers have such knowledge, it is not necessary that any notice at all shall be given the institution by the Corporation Commission. It is enough that the officer shall have knowledge of the insolvency of the bank, and that the officers have such knowledge is doubtless the contention of the prosecution.

Further, it appears from an examination of the official paper served by Bailiff Bigler that it was not an official notice, but a notice of the status of the bank, and has no bearing on the law relating to the reception of deposits. The notice, in fact, was under another section of the statute, which had been found. Such notice must be given before the Corporation Commission can of its own motion apply to a court for the appointment of a receiver.

No Action as Yet.
Commonwealth's Attorney Folkes says that he has received no official information on the subject of the failure of the bank, which has caused such widespread distress among the people of this city. He cannot, of course, proceed upon rumor, but must have some definite information.

It would seem to be doubtful if this information can be given him. Not speaking of the "True Reformers" bank, but of any bank in the State in which there had been criminality, a law passed by the last Legislature apparently prevents the giving of any information on the subject of the bank's condition, which has been found. This information can be given him. Not speaking of the "True Reformers" bank, but of any bank in the State in which there had been criminality, a law passed by the last Legislature apparently prevents the giving of any information on the subject of the bank's condition, which has been found.

Law Taken Literally.
This law is being construed literally by the Corporation Commission, and the silence of the grave has been preserved in its offices, for instance, regarding the "True Reformers" bank. This is in spite of the fact that the institution is in ruins and could not possibly be injured any further by any sort of publication which could be made.

While it is perfectly evident that the intent of the Legislature was merely to prevent solvent banks from misrepresentations which might arise from publicity regarding their condition, and from sources which might have been required to correct some irregularity which might not necessarily mean its destruction, still the commission has decided that it must abide by the letter and not the spirit of the statute. Under the circumstances, it will not be according to those who take the matter as a rough.

COLONEL'S LABOR RECORD ATTACKED

Democratic State Committee Has Been Looking Up the Facts.

ROOT'S SPEECH MAKES HIM ANGRY

Break Between Two Imminent Because of Senator's Criticism of Former President—Parker Doesn't Blame the Colonel for Being Cut Up About It.

New York, October 30.—Secretary John Mason, of the Democratic State Committee, to-night made public a statement attacking Theodore Roosevelt's labor record. The statement says in part: "The Democratic State Committee has been looking up Colonel Roosevelt's record. One of the most striking incidents in which the former President clashed with union labor was recalled yesterday. When the Bookbinders' Union demanded that William A. Miller be removed from his position as assistant foreman of the Government Printing Office, at Washington, after having been reinstated by order of the President, the latter laid down the following rule:

"There is no objection to employees of the Government Printing Office continuing themselves into a body if they so desire. But no rules or regulations of that union can be permitted to ride over the laws of the United States, which it is my duty to enforce."

"Miller had been expelled from the union, and appealed to the Civil Service Commission, which sustained him. When the public printer did not reinstate Miller, President Roosevelt flatly ordered that Mr. Miller be reinstated."

Unions Unite in Request.

"When a committee of the Bookbinders' Union called on Secretary Cortelyou, on August 7, 1903, and filed with him copies of all the evidence in their charges against Miller, he replied that it was up to the President. No action being reported, the Central Labor Union, of Washington, requested all the labor unions in the United States to unite in a petition to have Miller dismissed. This action was immediately endorsed by the Central Federation of the United States. Resolutions were circulated among 3,500,000 union laborers throughout the country. Charles W. Winslow reported that a large proportion had requested the President to rescind his decision.

A conference was held with the President at the White House on September 30, 1903, which was attended by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; James Duncanson, first vice-president; John P. Mitchell, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; James O'Connell, president of the Machinists' Union; and Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation. But President Roosevelt refused to order Miller's dismissal on either charge of being a union or non-union man."

Angry at Root.
United States Senator Ellis E. Root's speech at the Manhattan Casino, on Friday night, landing heat on Simonson, and defending Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was the main topic of conversation yesterday in both political camps. There was a well-defined rumor about both headquarters that Colonel Roosevelt was not at all pleased with the way in which Mr. Root had referred to him, and that a break in the friendship of the two men was imminent.

There were two features of the speech to which it is said, the Colonel took exception. The first was Mr. Root's suggestion that Republican defeat in the State this fall would mean the election of Colonel Roosevelt or some one more radical in 1912, and the other, the Senator's assertion that one should take seriously Mr. Roosevelt's remarks about the Supreme Court justices.

The Republican leaders would not comment upon the rumor, but it was considered significant that Ezra P. Prentice, chairman of the Republican State Committee, should state that Mr. Root would make no more speeches during the present campaign. Mr. Prentice also stated that shortly after Colonel Roosevelt reached New York, and had a long conference with Lloyd C. Griscom, chairman of the Republican County Committee, at the offices of The Outlook. Half an hour later Mr. Prentice told the newspaper men that Mr. Root would make no more speeches. He said Mr. Root had reached this decision upon the advice of his physician.

It was recalled by many who heard the speech that Mr. Root appeared to him in the best of health. His voice, it was said, was a trifle husky, but he gave no evidence of being physically unfit. Mr. Root, so far as could be learned, did not call upon the former President.

Parker's Comment.
While many Democrats about the State Committee and elsewhere criticized Mr. Root's speech, ex-Judge Alton B. Parker was the only one who had anything to say for the Republican. Mr. Parker's remarks were couched in the following statement given out at Democratic State headquarters: "So Senator Root decided to tell the 100,000 Republicans who have made up their minds to vote against the Democratic ticket that the reasons they give for the action are unsound; that the real way to weaken Colonel Roosevelt for 1912 is to give him a victory now, and he will be able to strengthen him for the contest in 1912. I hazard the prediction that it will not persuade one of them that his own reason was faulty."

"Colonel Roosevelt certainly hasn't anything to be proud about in the latter part of the week. In the Pacific States a disturbance is looked for Tuesday, which will reach the Middle West Wednesday or Thursday, bringing with it unsettled weather and rain."

(Continued on Second Page.)

CHIEF AMONG MILITARY SURGEONS



MAJOR H. A. ARNOLD, Treasurer.



COLONEL J. K. WEAVER, President.



MAJOR CHARLES LYNCH, Secretary.



COLONEL W. C. GORGAS, First Vice-President.



SURGEON C. H. WEITENBAKER, Second Vice-President.



SURGEON W. C. BRAISTED, Third Vice-President.

SURGEONS COME FROM MANY LANDS

Paris, Canada and China First to Be Represented at Convention.

DR. RUOTTE'S ROUGH VOYAGE

French Delegate Suffers With Mal de Mer Throughout His Trip.

Though most of the delegates are not expected to reach the city until to-day, many who are to take part in the nineteenth annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States had registered at the Jefferson Hotel last night. To-day's session will be taken up with the meeting of the executive committee at 10 o'clock, and the reception by the women's entertainment committee to the president of the association at 9:30 P. M. As the business sessions of the convention will not begin until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, some of the most prominent members of the association are not expected to reach the city until that time.

Comes From Paris.
Dr. D. Ruotte, of Paris, surgeon of the first class, was one of the distinguished arrivals yesterday. Having come straight to this city upon his arrival in New York, Dr. Ruotte had not recovered from the rigors of his voyage, and was confined to his bed for the day and night. When met at the Jefferson by members of the local entertainment committee he explained that the voyage had been exceedingly rough, and that he had suffered the mal de mer throughout. He asked that he be left alone and allowed to sleep in a berth with a firm foundation. To-day he will be delighted to register his name on the association's book and receive such a welcome as the committee had prepared for him yesterday. He will also read a paper before the convention Wednesday afternoon.

Explosion in Crematory.
Four Men Killed and 100 Horses Burned to Death.
Chicago, Ill., October 30.—Four men are believed to have been killed and 100 horses were burned to death as the result of a boiler explosion in the garbage crematory plant of Swift & Company, at the Union Stock Yards last night. The Chinese representatives are already here. He has not taken a sea voyage, did not feel a bit sick, and was generally glad to get back to Richmond once more. When last in the city he spent his time in the Jefferson Hotel, but that was before the fire, and he forgot things even more to his liking than before.

Moderation Promised by the Weather Man

Washington, D. C., October 30.—A reaction from the cold and unsettled conditions of last week is predicted by the Weather Bureau for the eastern half of the country for the next three days. In the Eastern and Southern States a moderate temperature will prevail until the latter part of the week. In the Pacific States a disturbance is looked for Tuesday, which will reach the Middle West Wednesday or Thursday, bringing with it unsettled weather and rain.

(Continued on Second Page.)

"MISS LIBERTY" IS ENCIRCLED BY AVIATORS

Moisant, Grahame-White and De Lesseps Make Perilous Flight

AMERICAN DOES IT IN BEST TIME

Most Spectacular Event of International Aviation Meet Won by Moisant, Who Will Take \$10,000 Prize Unless Time Is Bettered To-Day.

New York, October 30.—Three aviators flew from Belmont Park, L. I., this afternoon, encircling the Statue of Liberty in aeroplanes, swept back through the air, without a mishap and alighted safely, but with a few scratches and a few bruises.

John B. Moisant, flying for America, covered the estimated thirty-mile course in 34 minutes 38.84 seconds; Grahame-White, of England, was second, in 35:24.30; and Count de Lesseps, of France, was third, in 41:50.25. However, with the \$10,000 for the flight offered by Thomas F. Ryan, as the rules prescribe that the "contestants can start any time between 2:45 P. M. and 3:30 P. M." any day of the international aviation meet, under the invitation of the French, although he protested, must await the result of any possible flights to-morrow. He is at liberty to better his time of to-day, as are Grahame-White and De Lesseps.

Moisant used a fifty-horsepower Blériot, purchased from the French team to-day for \$1,000. He had previously flown his own monoplane. He did not start until 2:06 P. M., after both De Lesseps and Grahame-White had finished. De Lesseps started at 3:08, and Grahame-White less than a minute later. The written rules prescribed that no contestant should start after 3:30, but they were not enforced to-day.

Hardly had the bomb announcing the Statue of Liberty itself exploded in midair, when up from the field scurried De Lesseps. In his fifty-horsepower Blériot, he pointed his nose toward the starting line, and, as though to make sure that his machine was ship-shape for a flight of thirty-six miles across a hostile meadow, town and bay, saw the course and the end of the race, and then, with a west and west sailing, majestically over the grandstand.

At Heels of De Lesseps.
Not daunted by the jump the Frenchman had got on him, Grahame-White, in less than a minute, was in the air in a Blériot of 80-horsepower. There was no preliminary race, as the Englishman was on his journey, and, figuratively speaking, at the heels of De Lesseps. Grahame-White's machine appeared to be the faster of the two.

Passing the grandstand at an elevation of about 1,000 feet, both aviators headed above the railroad tracks, which took them over Jamaica Plain and across the town of Jamaica. Then they were sailing at an elevation of about 1,000 feet.

Grahame-White gained steadily on De Lesseps, but the Frenchman was first out across New York Bay and around the statue, about 1,000 feet above the big black balloon that had hovered over the course. Then Grahame-White sent the nose of his Blériot around above the head of Miss Liberty and started back along the same course he had traveled.

De Lesseps still had a slight lead, but Grahame-White was close behind. Grahame-White put on full speed, and began cutting down his rival's advantage. Midway over Brooklyn the aviators were on even terms, each at an altitude of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, but reaching the outskirts of the city, Grahame-White forged ahead and set sail in earnest with Belmont Park as his objective.

As on the outward journey, the same scenes were enacted on the great circle, but with a difference. As though thousands more of spectators had gathered to witness the flight, passing back over Jamaica, Grahame-White had a lead of about two miles.

Alights Gracefully.
Arriving at the aviation field, the Englishman started his descent from a height of about 2,000 feet. He came down in a graceful swoop over the town of Jamaica, and alighted at an angle of 45 degrees. He was going lightning fast, and the crowd held their breath in the fear that the Englishman might lose control of the monoplane and be dashed with it to earth.

But Grahame-White was cool and collected, for he quickly brought the machine on an even keel again and then, soaring gracefully downward, landed over the grandstand. All over were focussed upon him. Like Grahame-White had been, he was 3,000 feet up and coming down like the wind. He also described a beautiful curve downward, and then, with a grandstand, with scarcely any diminution of speed, and then out over the course, each moment coming lower and lower. Finally he settled near his hangar with not even so much as a jar. He recoiled over his heavy bag, as those which had greeted Grahame-White.

Moisant in 34. Moisant was tuning up his newly-bought Blériot preparatory to making a start. At first his motor did not sing true, but finally they came around, and he shot up in the air, around the starting line, and was off over the grandstand, steering by the compass for Hedges Island, on which stands the Statue of Liberty.

CAN'T STEAL THESE GATES

They Are Bigger Than Small Boy's Toys Dreaming to-night of gates they will seize as Halloween trophies would not in the wildest nightmares imagine such enormous gates as are being made in Pittsburgh for the Panama Canal. They will be the largest gates in the world. Any one of the ninety-two of them, for there are to be forty-six pairs in all, will be about as high as a six-story building, as wide (sixty-five feet) as many city buildings are, and seven feet deep, or thick. The structural steel that will go to make them will weigh 60,000 tons, or more than eight times as much as was used to build the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

The mighty portals, designed to admit a world's commerce from one ocean to another, will cost \$500,000. The builder is the McClintock Marshall Steel Construction Company, a half of whose independent plant here has been given over entirely to the gate contract. Of the 60,000 tons of steel required, the heaviest single pieces will weigh about eighteen tons.

The thousands of individual pieces, numbered and fitted to go together as easily as children's blocks, will be packed in steamers via Baltimore, and with them will go over 400 skilled structural steel builders from Pittsburgh to set them up. The advance guard of the army of laborers, headed by James A. McFall, of Trenton, N. J.; Regis Canavin, of Pittsburgh; Heslop, of Allegheny, and Shaw, of San Antonio, Tex., will be on hand to begin early in 1911. It will take three years to complete the job.

FALCONIO WILL BE THERE

St. Louis to Entertain Representatives of 3,000,000 American Catholics.
St. Louis, Mo., October 30.—Apostolic Delegate Falconio will be among the distinguished visitors at the ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, which will begin at New Orleans on November 13. This announcement was made by the secretary of the organization, Dr. J. J. Connelley, of St. Louis. Other guests will be Archbishop Messier, of Milwaukee; O'Connell, of Boston; and Blenk, of New Orleans. Bishop James A. McFall, of Trenton, N. J.; Regis Canavin, of Pittsburgh; Heslop, of Allegheny, and Shaw, of San Antonio, Tex., will be on hand to begin early in 1911. It will take three years to complete the job.

EXPLOSION IN CREMATORY

Four Men Killed and 100 Horses Burned to Death.
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PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED

Fireman Instantly Killed and Others Injured.
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 30.—A. G. Sanford, fireman, of Shyrna, Tenn., was instantly killed, Mike McGovern, engineer, of Nashville, was badly wounded, and Postal Clerk Frank B. Allen was injured in the wrecking of passenger train No. 4 on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, early to-day. The passengers were terribly shaken up, but none was injured to any extent.

IN NERVOUS COLLAPSE

Rev. H. D. Smart, Formerly of This City, Seriously Ill.
Louisville, Ky., October 30.—The Rev. H. D. Smart, D. D., pastor of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church South, one of the largest churches in the city, suffered a nervous collapse in his pulpit to-night. Physicians say his condition is serious. Dr. Smart was called to the Louisville congregation several years ago from Richmond.

CONFIDENCE VOTE GIVEN TO BRIAND

Premier Flays Socialists and Makes Successful Plea for Republican Support.

DEFENDS HIS ATTITUDE

Great Crowds Gather Outside Chamber to Await Outcome of Session.

Paris, October 30.—Amidst an impressive hush, which contrasted strangely with yesterday's unprecedented passion and tumult in the Chamber of Deputies, Premier Briand to-day, in cool, incisive phrase and accomplished oratory, flayed the Socialists for their violence in forbidding him the right of speech. The Premier assured the Chamber that he was no dictator, but a man of law and order, and at the end of the session his frank appeal for Republican support resulted in a vote of confidence, 329 to 133.

Since the days of the Boulanger and Dreyfus affairs, no such interest has been displayed in a session of the French Parliament. Vast crowds besieged the doors at an early hour, and, unable to secure entry, assembled in the square, the streets and on the Pont de la Concorde, and waited for hours in the rain to learn the outcome.

Carried away by his own ardor, yesterday, the Premier, defending the attitude of the government in suppressing the railway strike, exclaimed: "Had the actual laws of the country not been sufficient, I would not have hesitated to resort even to illegal measures for the purpose of preserving the Fatherland."

Following M. Reynaud, who justified the Premier's words by the axiom that a great national crisis would justify the neglect of legal scruples, M. Briand declared that the tribune, silence falling over the house.

Says He Was Misunderstood.
He declared that his remarks of yesterday had been entirely misunderstood, because the Socialists had not permitted him to complete his statements. What he had tried to say was that in grave hours of national peril exceptional measures were justified. Nevertheless, the government was proud that it had kept within the limits of legality. Then, with a dramatic gesture, he flung out his hands, crying: "Look at these hands! Not a drop of blood!"

A resolution, introduced by the Socialists, impeaching M. Briand for his dictatorial crushing down of wage-earners' demands, was rejected by an overwhelming majority, after which the Chamber voted confidence in the government to safeguard the interests of the working classes and preserve the vital interests of the nation. A scrupulous regard for the law, the Socialists, who ordinarily support the government, joined with the Socialists, commenting upon M. Briand's reference to illegal measures, adopt the principle that the government should not resort to illegal measures and draw a parallel between the present case and the Dreyfus crisis, preceding the Algeiras conference, which established precedents for the employment of exceptional measures.

Subsequent to the session, the Socialists and Anti-Parliamentary Democrats held demonstrations in front of the Chamber and in the boulevards. The police dispersed the crowds and made a score of arrests.